بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

SHARH OF BULUGH AL MARAAM

(THE 10 PRE REQUISITES OF SALAH)

FEBRUARY 03 2013

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Hadith 220:

عن علي بن طلق - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم «إذا فسا أحدكم في الصلاة فلينصرف، وليتوضأ، وليعد الصلاة». رواه الخمسة، وصححه ابن حبان

220. Narrated 'Ali bin Talq (RAA): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "When any of you passes wind during prayer, he must leave the prayer, perform ablution and repeat the prayer." [Related by the five Imams and was graded as authentic by Ibn Hibban]

و [عن عائشة - رضي الله عنها - ، عن النبي - صلى الله عليه وسلم - قال: «لا يقبل الله صلاة حائض إلا بخمار». رواه الخمسة إلا النسائي، وصححه ابن خزيمة

221. Narrated 'A'ishah (RAA): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said "Allah does not accept the prayer of an adult woman unless she is wearing a head covering (Khimar, hijab)." [Related by the five Imams and was declared as authentic by Ibn Khuzaimah]

وعن جابر - رضي الله عنه - أن النبي - صلى الله عليه وسلم - قال له: «إن كان الثوب واسعا فالتحف به»، يعني: في الصلاة. ولمسلم: «فخالف بين طرفيه - وإن كان ضيقا فاتزر به». متفق عليه

222. Narrated Jabir (RAA): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "If the garment is large enough, wrap it round your body (when you pray)." And in the narration of Muslim, 'you should have its ends crossed with each other (i.e. if the garment is large) and if it is tight then use it as Izar (tie it round your waist)." [Agreed upon]

ولهما من حديث أبي هريرة - رضي الله عنه: «لا يصلي أحدكم في الثوب الواحد ليس على عاتقه منه شيء»

223. Narrated Abu Huraira (RAA): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "None of you must pray in a single garment, with no part of it covering his shoulders." [Agreed upon]

وعن أم سلمة - رضي الله عنها: أنها سألت النبي - صلى الله عليه وسلم: «أتصلي المرأة في درع وخمار، بغير إزار؟ قال: «إذا كان الدرع سابغا يغطي ظهور قدميها». أخرجه أبو داود وصحح الأئمة وقفه

224. Narrated Umm Salamah (RAA): that she asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), 'Can a woman wrap in a long shirt (like a night dress) and head covering without Izar (loincloth)?' He said "if the shirt is long and flowing and covers the top of her feet" [Related by Abu Dawud]

-This hadith stops at umm salama

And to Allāh belong the east and the west, so wherever you turn yourselves or your faces there is the Face of Allāh (and He is High above, over His Throne). Surely! Allāh is All-Sufficient for His creatures' needs, All-Knowing (Al-Baqarah 2:115)

-they did ijtihad to find the kaaba. When morning came they saw they were wrong this was revealed for this ayat

وعن أبي هريرة - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم: «ما بين المشرق والمغرب قبلة». رواه الترمذي، وقواه البخاري

226. Narrated Abu Huraira (RAA): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "The area (falling between) between the east and the west is considered to be the Qiblah" [Related by At- Tirmidhi]

وعن عامر بن ربيعة - رضي الله عنه - قال: رأيت رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم - يصلي على راحلته حيث توجهت به. متفق عليه. زاد البخاري: يومئ برأسه، ولم يكن يصنعه في المكتوبة

227. Narrated 'Amir bin Rabi'ah (RAA): 'I saw the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), perform (optional prayer) while riding on his mount (camel), facing whichever direction it (the mount) turned' [Agreed upon In the narration of al-Bukhari, 'he nodded his head slightly, and he would not do this in the obligatory prayer']

-if you are on a plane you can pray sitting in your seat
-you dont have to worry about the qibla
-this hadith proves that you can pray without worrying about the qibla in this situation
-Abu hanifa said only for sunnah prayers
-they others say that you can pray fard like this
-this is the correct opinion
-whether in bus or car you can pray this way
-Allah wants ease for you

ولأبي داود: من حديث أنس: كان إذا سافر فأراد أن يتطوع استقبل بناقته القبلة، فكبر، ثم صلى حيث كان وجه ركابه. وإسناده حسن

228. Narrated Anas Ibn Malik (RAA): "When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was on a journey and he wanted to pray voluntary

prayers, he turned his mount towards the Qiblah, said the takbir (Allahu Akbar) and then prayed towards whichever direction his mount turned to" [Related by Abu Dawud, with a good chain of narrators]

وعن أبي سعيد - رضي الله عنه - عن النبي - صلى الله عليه وسلم: «الأرض كلها مسجد إلا المقبرة والحمام». رواه الترمذي، وله علة

229. Narrated Abu Sa'id al-Khudri (RAA): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "The world earth is a mosque (i.e. suitable place for performing prayers), with the exception of graveyards and the public baths." [Related by At-Tirmidhi, but it has a defect in its chain of narrators]

-some places are haraam to pray
-these are outlined

وعن ابن عمر - رضي الله عنهما-[قال]: نهى النبي - صلى الله عليه وسلم - أن يصلى في سبع مواطن: المزبلة، والمجزرة، والمقبرة، وقارعة الطريق، والحمام، ومعاطن الإبل، وفوق ظهر بيت الله. رواه الترمذي وضعف

230. Narrated 'Abdullah Ibn 'Umar (RAA): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade us to pray (salah) in seven places: dunghills, slaughterhouses, graveyards, in the middle of the road, bathhouses, places where camels kneel to drink, and on the top of Allah's house (i.e. the Ka'bah) [Related by At-Tirmidhi who declared it to be weak]

-if you see yourself praying on top the kabaah in a dream that is a bad dream
-it means you will lose your faith

وعن أبي مرثد الغنوي - رضي الله عنه - قال: سمعت رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم - يقول: «لا تصلوا إلى القبور، ولا تجلسوا عليها». رواه مسلم

231. Narrated Abu Marthad al-Ghanawi, 'I heard the Messenger of Allah (*Sallallahu alayhi wa sallam*) say, "Do not pray facing graveyards and do not sit on them." [Related by Muslim]

-The prophet prayed janaza over a woman when she was already in the grave
-Hanbali mathab says you can do this
-Ibn malik says you can't do this.. that it was only for the prophet
-If you are in saudi you apply the mathab of ibn hanbal
-If you are where there are grave worshippers, you have to apply the mathab of Imam Malik

وعن أبي سعيد - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم: «إذا جاء أحدكم المسجد، فلينظر، فإن رأى في نعليه أذى أو قذرا فليمسحه، وليصل فيهما». أخرجه أبو داود، وصححه ابن خزيمة

232. Narrated Abu Sa'id al-Khudri (RAA): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "When one of you comes to the mosque, he should turn his shoes (sandals or khuff) over, and examine them. If one finds any dirt (najasah) on them, he should rub them against the ground and pray in them" [Related by Abu Dawud and Ibn Khuzaimah graded it as Hadith Sahih]

-If you are at a place where there are no grave worshippers, you can pray over the grave
-the Prophet was praying salat and the angel came and told him to take off his shoes.
-they had something unclean on it
-your salat is bautil if you have something unclean on you
-the place that you pray also has to be clean
-you need to be in state of wudu

وعن أبي هريرة - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم: «إذا وطئ أحدكم الأذى بخفيه فطهورهما التراب». أخرجه أبو داود وصححه ابن حبان

233. Narrated Abu Huraira (RAA): The Prophet (ﷺ) said "When any of you trends with his Khuff on something which is unclean (Najis), he should purify them with dust" [Related by Abu Dawud, and Ibn Hibban graded it as Sahih]

وعن معاوية بن الحكم - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم: «إن هذه الصلاة لا يصلح فيها شيء من كلام الناس، إنما هو التسبيح، والتكبير، وقراءة القرآن». رواه مسلم

234. Narrated Mu'awiyah bin al-Hakam (RAA): The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Talking to others is not appropriate during prayers, for prayer is for glorifying Allah (saying Tasbih), exalting His Greatness (saying Allahu Akbar) and reciting the Qur'an"[Related by Muslim]

-you cannot talk in salat it nullifies salat
-a sahaba was guilty of talking in salat
-someone had sneezed in salat said Alhamdulillah and he gave the reply
-they were in jalsa, and they started hitting their knees
-this is not the king mu'awiyah
this is not the caliph ***
-he talked in salat, why didn't the prophet tell him to repeat his salat?

-the scholars said because he was a new shahada and he was jahil to this
-so he had the excuse of ignorance
-ignorance is an excuse according to sharia law
-this is how merciful the sharia is
-the sahaba used to talk in salat before 2:238 was revealed

Guard strictly (five obligatory) As Salawāt (the prayers) especially the middle Salāt (i.e. the best prayer 'Asr). And stand before Allāh with obedience [and do not speak to others during the Salāt (prayers)]. (Al-Baqarah 2:238)

235. Narrated Zaid bin Arqam (RAA): "We used to talk while we were in prayer, in the lifetime of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). A person would speak to the person next to him until the verse was revealed, "Guard strictly the (five obligatory) prayers especially the middle prayer, and stand before with devout obedience (do not speak with one another)" (2:238).

And we were then commanded to observe silence during prayer, and were forbidden to talk. [Agree upon, and the wording is Muslim's]

-Women clap to indicate a mistake has been made in salat.
-Men say subhanAllah

236.
وعن أبي هريرة - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم «التسبيح للرجال، والتصفيق للنساء». متفق عليه. زاد مسلم «في الصلاة»

237.
وعن مطرف بن عبد الله بن الشخير، عن أبيه قال: رأيت رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم - يصلي، وفي صدره أزيز كأزيز المرجل، من البكاء. أخرجه الخمسة، إلا ابن ماجه، وصححه ابن حبان

238.
وعن علي - رضي الله عنه - قال: كان لي مع رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم - مدخلان، فكنت إذا أتيته وهو يصلي تنحنح لي. رواه النسائي، وابن ماجه

You can wave with your hand to someone and it does not break salat

239.
وعن ابن عمر - رضي الله عنهما-[قال]: قلت لبلال: كيف رأيت النبي - صلى الله عليه وسلم - يرد عليهم حين يسلمون عليه، وهو يصلي؟ قال: يقول هكذا، وبسط كفه. أخرجه أبو داود، والترمذي وصححه

240.
وعن أبي قتادة - رضي الله عنه - قال: كان رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم - يصلي وهو حامل أمامة بنت زينب، فإذا سجد وضعها، وإذا قام حملها. متفق عليه. ولمسلم: وهو يؤم الناس في المسجد

A woman can pray with her child in her hand it is ok because the prophet held his grandsons when he was making salat

241.
وعن أبي هريرة - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم «اقتلوا الأسودين في الصلاة: الحية، والعقرب». أخرجه الأربعة، وصححه ابن حبان

THE TEN PEREQUISITES OF THE SALAT

1) Islam

-you can take a kaffir to jihad because umar did it
-the enemy of your enemy is your friend
-he has to be a foot soldier
-he can not be in a position
-his activities have to be monitored

Islam is a condition for all acts of ibadah

"Whosoever does an evil deed, will not be requited except the like thereof, and whosoever does a righteous deed, whether male or female and is a true believer (in the Oneness of Allāh), such will enter Paradise, where they will be provided therein (with all things in abundance) without limit. (Ghafir 40:40)

-because of this ayat
-you need Islam for acts of ibadah
-if a kaffir makes hajj it is bautil

2) Aql..The sanity

-without aql you cannot make intention

3) Taamyeez

-maturity is not a condition for salat
-a 7 year old can lead salat
-a 12 year old led the people in prayer
-puberty is not a condition for lading the prayer
-because of technology you dont have to have reached puberty to do jihad
-you can make ied

4) Tahaarah

عن علي بن طلق - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم«إذا فسا أحدكم في الصلاة فلينصرف، وليتوضأ، وليعد الصلاة». رواه الخمسة، وصححه ابن حبان

220. Narrated ‘Ali bin Talq (RAA): Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, “When any of you passes wind during prayer, he must leave the prayer, perform ablution and repeat the prayer.” [Related by the five Imams and was graded as authentic by Ibn Hibban]

-when you break wind you leave the salat, make wudu and come back
-it has to be from the anus
-from the vagina does not break wudu

5) Removal of filth from your clothing
-belts etc made of pig skin

وعن أبي سعيد - رضي الله عنه - قال: قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم: «إذا جاء أحدكم المسجد، فلينظر، فإن رأى في نعليه أذى أو قذرا فليمسحه، وليصل فيهما». أخرجه أبو داود، وصححه ابن خزيمة

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[Related by Abu Dawud and Ibn Khuzaimah graded it as Hadith Sahih]

-it is haraam to pray with filth on your clothing
-you should be in a state of wudu
-the place has to be clean

6) You have to cover your aura

-you have to have clothes on
-without hijab her salat is bautil
-can she expose her feet in salat
-Imam shafi and ibn hanbal say her feet have to be covered
-hanifi says no
-Abu Hanifi has the correct opinion

Shaykh al-Islam Ibn Taymiyah (may Allah have mercy on him) said: If a woman wears pants or loose khuff (leather slippers), and the jilbab hangs over it so that the shape of the foot cannot be seen, this achieves the purpose, unlike the tight khuff (leather

slippers) which shows the shape of the foot, because this is worn by men. [Majmoo‘ al-Fataawa, 22/148]

-because she can pray with her face exposed
-her face is the most beautiful part of her body

"And similar [is the case with] the foot. It is permissible for her to show it [in salah] according to Abu Hanifah, and [this] is the stronger [position], for

and hands for they used not to walk in khuffs or shoes. [Moreover], to cover these in [salah] poses a great hardship, and Umm Salamah said, 'A woman should pray in an ample garment which covers the tops of her feet,' and so when she makes sajdah, the bottoms of her feet may show." [Hijab al-Mara'ah wa-Libasuha fi al-Salah , pp. 17-18]

"And similar [is the case with] the foot. It is permissible for her to show it [in salah] according to Abu Hanifah, and [this] is the stronger [position], for `A'ishah considered it of the apparent beauty. So this is evidence that women used to show their feet initially, just as they used to show their faces

In conclusion, it is preferable and more precautionary to cover the feet. However, due to the existence of scholarly disagreement on some details, one who follows another opinion in good conscience should not be criticized. And Allah knows best.

-this is evidence that the feet can be shown
-some say that even in the home she has to cover her feet
-this is extremism
-it is good to cover the feet , but you cannot criticize a woman for exposing her feet
-they say that the feet can get a man excited
-they use a hadith that a woman should only expose her face and hands
-the hanafis say that a women face is the most beautiful part so that feet can be shown

7) THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SALAT.. THE TIME OF SALAT

-if you pray before the time it is bautil

8) TO FACE THE QIBLA

-if you do ijtihad and did not face the kaabah, your salat is not bautil

Verily! We have seen the turning of your (Muhammad's) face towards the heaven. Surely, We shall turn you to a Qiblah (prayer direction) that shall please you, so turn your face in the direction of Al-Masjid- al-Harām (at Makkah) (Al-Baqarah 2:144)

-some masjids are built slightly away from the qibla
-this causes a great fitnah
-in Guyana this fitnah was manifest by sheikh also in surname
-the shaikhs said that the imam has to face the qibla
-if the people behind face the direction of the masjid, their salat will be accepted

9) THE PLACE THAT YOU PRAY SHOULD BE CLEAN

وعن ابن عمر - رضي الله عنهما-[قال]: نهى النبي - صلى الله عليه وسلم - أن يصلى في سبع مواطن: المزبلة، والمجزرة، والمقبرة، وقارعة الطريق، والحمام، ومعاطن الإبل، وفوق ظهر بيت الله. رواه الترمذي وضعف

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Cleanliness is half of eeman

Narrated Abû Mâlik Al-Hârith bin Âsim Al-Ash’ari: Allah’s Messenger said, “Cleanliness is half of Faith; the utterance of Allah (Al-hamdu lillah – all praise belongs to Allah) fills the scales of good actions; [MUSLIM]

10) NIA (INTENTION)

Umar ibn al-Khattab said, 'I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), say, "Actions only go by intentions. Everyone gets what they intend" [Al-Bukhari (1) and Muslim (1907)]

Umar ibn al-Khattab said, 'I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), say, "Actions only go by intentions. Everyone gets what they intend" [Al-Bukhari (1) and Muslim (1907)]

-if you don't make intention your slat is bautil
-you can pray your Zhur at Asr time
-there is no reward for salat without nayat

THE 14 PILLARS OF SALAT- ARKAAN OF SALAT

1) THAT YOU STAND UP AND PRAY

-only a sick person may sit down

2) THE OPENING TAKBEER Ihraam

-to recite surah fatihah
-if has to be in Arabic and recited properly
-some countries say zawleen instead of daawleen
-that salat is bautil

3) THE RECITATION OF SURAH FATIHAH

4) Ruku

-your back should be flat
-a glass of water should not spill if put on your back
-your salat is bautil if your back is not flat

5) RISING FROM RUKU TILL YOUR BACK IS STRAIGHT

-if it isn't straight you are stealing from the salat

6) THE SUJOOD

-when you face is on the ground
-should you go knees or hands first?
-shafi says hands first
-hanbal says knees first
-this is not an issue
-whatever you do, your salat is accepted
-advice is that you do what you are comfortable with

7) COMING UF FROM THE PROSTRATION POSITION

8) SITTING CALMLY BETWEEN THE 2 SADJAS

9) CUSHOO IN SALAT (TRANQUILITY)

-you can't rush the salat

10) THE ACTIONS HAVE TO BE DONE ACCORDING TO TARTEEB (ORDER)

-you can’t do sadja before ruku

11) SITTING BEFORE THE FINAL TASHAHUD

12) SENDING PEACE AND BLESSINGS UPON THE PROPHET

After the Rasool (□) died, they quit saying asalamualayka and they said asalam ala nabi

-Al baani and bin baz say asalaaualika

Narrated Ibn Mas'ud Allah's Apostle taught me the Tashahhud as he taught me a Sura from the Quran, while my hand was between his hands. (Tashah-hud was) all the best compliments and the prayers and the good things are for Allah. Peace and Allah's Mercy and Blessings be on you, O Prophet! Peace be on us and on the pious slaves of Allah, I testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah, and I also testify that Muhammad is Allah's slave and His Apostle. (We used to recite this in the prayer) during the lifetime of the Prophet, but when he had died, we used to say, "Peace be on the Prophet."
[Bukhari -Volume 8, Book 74, Number 281]

-wagging the finger in tahashud is also incorrect

13) TO GIVE THE TASLEEM

-to give tasleem to the right is fard, to the left is sunnah
-if you break wind after the first tasleem, you salat is valid
-the malikis only give tasleem to the right
-the salat is over when the tasleem to the right is done

WHAT NULLIFIES THE SALAT

1) EATING AND DRINKING

-if food is stuck in your teeth smaller than a chickpea you salat is not bautil
-if you swallow food larger than the size of a chickpea , your salat is bautil

2) SPEAKING INTENTIONALLY IN SALAT

-if you something connected to the salat, like to correct the imam, you salat is not bautil

3) TO FIDGET EXCESSIVELY IN THE SALAT

-if you move three times in one movement your salat is bautil

4)TO LEAVE OFF ONE OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE SALAT
-if you leave off one of the 10 conditions of the salat
-your salat is bautil

5)TO LAUGH OUT LOUD IN SALAT

-smiling doesn’t break salat

With regard to the ruling on smiling during prayer, it does not invalidate the prayer. [See al-Mawsoo’ah al-Fiqhiyyah, part 27, p. 124]

Ibn Qudaamah said: Ibn al-Mundhir said: They were unanimously agreed that laughing invalidates prayer, and most of the scholars said that smiling does not invalidate prayer. [Al-Mughni, part 1, p. 394]

Shaykh al-Islam Ibn Taymiyah said: as for smiling, it does not invalidate prayer, but if one giggles in prayer then that invalidates it. [Al-Fataawa al-Kubra, part 2, p. 227

Al-Nawawi said: our view is that smiling in prayer does not affect it. Al-Majmoo’, part 4, p. 22]

6) A WOMAN,DOG OR DONKEY WALKING IN FRONT OF YOU

-if a man does it your salat is not broken
-he has done haraam but your salat is valid

It was reported from ‘Abdullah ibn al-Samit that Abu Dharr said: “The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: ‘If any one of you stands up to pray, then he has a sutrah [an item placed in front of a praying person as a “screen”] if he has something the height of the back of a saddle in front of him. If he does not have something the height of the back of a saddle in front of him, then his prayer is invalidated if a donkey or a woman or a black dog passes in front of him.’” I [‘Abdullah] asked, “O Abu Dharr, what is the difference between a black dog and a red or yellow dog?” He said, “O son of my brother, I asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) the same question, and he said, ‘The black dog is a shaytan (devil).’” [Sahih Muslim (1/365) No. 510, Sunan Abu Dawud (1/187) No. 702, Sunan al-Nasa'i (2/63) No. 750, Sunan Tirmidhi (2/161) No. 338, Sunan Ibn Majah (2/102) No. 952, Musnad Ahmad (5/155) No. 21415]

-If a cat walks in front of you, your salat is not broken

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION 1:

When you are praying behind an imam and you missed three rakats in a four rakat salah (example Isha'a). How do you pray the three rakats you missed? Also can you explain when you missed two rakats in maghrib prayer?

Answer_1:

-if you miss 3 rakat and only caught one you have 3 rakat to make up , so you recite the tashahud and then stand and perform 3 rakat

QUESTION 2:

Is a woman allowed to pray without hijab in her own home and is sitting to pray in sunnah prayer permissible.

ANSWER_2 :

-the only time you can sit is when you are sick
-even in your home you have to wear hijab
-the hanafis allow you to sit and make sunnah the hanbalis don’t
-salat without hijab is bautil
-without socks, salat is accepted
-the feet of a woman creates big fitnah between the scholars
-also the niqab

QUESTION 3:

If one breaks wind while leading salah should he leave salah immediately and let those behind finish or continue?

ANSWER_3:

-also in case he makes his mistake in recitation
-the shaiytan likes to possess black dogs because of the heat they give off
-he is attracted to anything that is heat
-there is a rare hadith that states a shaitan came as a black cat

QUESTION 4:

Black dogs are shaitans in the form of a dog .. yes but obviously some puppys are born all black. what about them ? as they are just puppys ?

ANSWER_4:

-the shaytan likes to possess black dogs because of the heat they give off
-he is attracted to anything that is heat
-there is a rare hadith that states a shaitan came as a black cat

QUESTION 5: What is your opinion on what will happen in Mali?

-Two types of criminal, calculated, impulsive

ANSWER_5:

-shaikhs opinion that Mali is like Afghanistan because it is land locked
-it will be a quagmire for the French
-when the kaffir says war on terror they mean war on Islam
-Mali is the Frenchs Vietnam
-Allah is with the mujahedeen
-Allah is not for those who fight for taghoot
-they think they can use money to fight Islam

Those who believe, fight in the Cause of Allâh, and those who disbelieve, fight in the cause of Tâghût (Satan,).[] So fight you against the friends of Shaitân (Satan); Ever feeble indeed is the plot of Shaitân (Satan).

(An Nisa 4:76)

-the Gambia didn’t send troops
-the ruler of Gambia is not liked by the kaffirs